



FRIEND OF THE SEA

Sustainable Seafood

FRIEND OF THE SEA CERTIFICATION CRITERIA CHECKLIST FOR TUNA PURSE SEINE AND LONGLINE FLEETS

(Last Update 11/05/2010)

Friend of the Sea is a non-governmental organisation founded in 2007 with the purpose of conserving the marine habitat and its resources by promoting products from sustainable fisheries and aquaculture.

Friend of the Sea has created a certification program for products deriving from both fishing and sustainable aquaculture. Certification follows audits carried out by Independent Certification Bodies and ensures that the product conforms to all the sustainability requirements.

The use of the Friend of the Sea logo is authorized by Friend of the Sea only following a positive outcome of an inspection carried out by the Assessing Entity.

For Sustainable Fishery, certification covers the following areas:

1. Stock status criteria
2. Ecosystem impact criteria
3. Selectivity criteria
4. Legal compliance criteria
5. Management
6. Waste management
7. Energy management
8. Social accountability



FRIEND OF THE SEA

Sustainable Seafood

Each of these areas sets out essential or important requirements, or recommendations.

Essential requirements: 100% conformity to essential requirements is necessary in order for the Certification body to recommend the enterprise for certification. Any shortfall with regard to these requirements is considered as a Major Nonconformity and corrective actions are necessary, to be carried out within a maximum term of three months from the date of the Nonconformity finding. The enterprise must provide the Certification body with satisfactory evidence of corrective actions for all Major Nonconformities. Solely for requirements 2.1 and 2.2, in consideration of the complexity of the information to be covered, the term allowed for assessing the nonconformity is extended to 6 months.

Important Requirements: 100% conformity to important requirements is necessary in order for the Certification body to recommend the enterprise for certification. Any shortfall with regard to these requirements is considered as a Minor Nonconformity and corrective actions (declaration of intent and plan of action) must be proposed to the Assessing Entity, to be submitted within a maximum term of three weeks from the date of the Nonconformity finding. The enterprise must include in their proposal a timeline for the achievement of each corrective action. The maximum term for the complete implementation of each corrective action is one year.

Recommendations: conformity to recommendations is not a strict requirement in order to be recommended for certification. However, as part of the assessment, all aspects relating to such requirements will be inspected and each shortfall will be indicated in the Audit report under the form of a Recommendation. The enterprise must assess any possible corrective action and, no later than the subsequent inspection, must inform the Certification body of decisions taken and corrective actions carried out.

Where a requirement is not applicable to the Organisation assessed this requirement should be marked N/A.



FRIEND OF THE SEA

Sustainable Seafood

This document may only be compiled by the Certification body and by the Auditor responsible for the inspection. The form must be compiled in the Auditor's mother tongue or in English if fluent.

a) NAME OF THE ORGANISATION BEING AUDITED: Jude Foods India Private Limited						
b) ADDRESS OF THE ORGANISATION BEING AUDITED: 230/1, North Thamaraikulam, Kanyakumari, Tamilnadu, India						
c) IS THE ORGANISATION PART OF A GROUP OR ASSOCIATION? No						
d) FLEET TO BE AUDITED:						
Fishing vessel name	Registration Number	Country Flag	Fishing Method	Capacity (Metric Tons)	Harbour of unload	Ship-Owner Company - if different from a)
GOD BLESS DEFENIO	TN2/FV/01603/12	NA	LONG LINE	3000	KOCHI	DEFENIO
St Antony	TN2/FV/01597/12	NA	LONG LINE	3000	KOCHI	Antony
LOVE MARY	TN2/FV/01697/13	NA	LONG LINE	3000	KOCHI	Mary
Fathimatha	TN2/FV/01687/13	NA	LONG LINE	3000	KOCHI	Fathimatha
Adon	TN2/FV/01696/13	NA	LONG LINE	3000	KOCHI	Adon
Susanna-2	TN2/FV/01701/13	NA	LONG LINE	3000	KOCHI	Susanna
Alputh Matha	TN2/FV/01705/13	NA	LONG LINE	3000	KOCHI	Alputh Matha
SOBANA	IND-TN-15-MM-4595	NA	LONG LINE	3000	KOCHI	John Bosco
St. Antony	IND-TN-15-MM3983	NA	LONG LINE	3000	Kochi	Thadyeus
Jegathesh	IND-TN-14-MO-944	NA	LONG LINE	1000	KANYAKUMARI	Jegathesh
Julliyo Ramesh Selvin	IND-TN-14-MO-960	NA	LONG LINE	1000	KANYAKUMARI	Julliyo Ramesh Selvin
Adis	IND-TN-14-MO-797	NA	LONG LINE	1000	KANYAKUMARI	Adis
Gandhi	IND-TN-14-MO-1218	NA	LONG LINE	1000	KANYAKUMARI	Gandhi



FRIEND OF THE SEA

Sustainable Seafood

Ruban S	IND-TN-14-MO-1174	NA	LONG LINE	1000	KANYAKUMARI	Ruban S
Johnson	IND-TN-14-MO-704	NA	LONG LINE	1000	KANYAKUMARI	Johnson
Sahaya Vinothin	IND-TN-14-MO-1193	NA	LONG LINE	1000	KANYAKUMARI	Sahaya Vinothin
Nishakar	IND-TN-14-MO-735	NA	LONG LINE	1000	KANYAKUMARI	Nishakar
Jegan	IND-TN-14-NM-574	NA	LONG LINE	1000	KANYAKUMARI	Jegan
Raja	IND-TN-14-MO-711	NA	LONG LINE	1000	KANYAKUMARI	Raja
Sahaya Vinoth	IND-TN-14-MO-1169	NA	LONG LINE	1000	KANYAKUMARI	Sahaya Vinoth
Rayappan	IND-TN-14-MO-689	NA	LONG LINE	1000	KANYAKUMARI	Rayappan
Arul George A	IND-TN-14-MO-1299	NA	LONG LINE	1000	KANYAKUMARI	Arul George A
Roosari	IND-TN-14-MO-682	NA	LONG LINE	1000	KANYAKUMARI	Roosari
Selvan	IND-TN-14-MO-1186	NA	LONG LINE	1000	KANYAKUMARI	Selvan
Praveen	IND-TN-14-MM-30	NA	LONG LINE	1000	KANYAKUMARI	Praveen
Yelamadevi	IND-AP-V1-MM-1676	NA	LONG LINE	3000	Vishakhapatnam	Appala Raju
Bangarama	IND-AP-V1-MM-1915	NA	LONG LINE	3000	Vishakhapatnam	Demudu and kasulu
TN/06/MFB/1362	IND-TN-06-MM-1019	NA	LONG LINE	3000	Nagapattinam	Manoharan
TN/06/MFB/1257	IND-TN-15-MM-947	NA	LONG LINE	3000	Nagapattinam	Vetrivel

e) ONSITE AUDITED VESSELS: (Auditor must list the vessels actually audited as a sample of the fleet)

Fishing vessel name	Registration Number	Harbour of unload
Yelamadevi	IND-AP-V1-MM-1676	Vishakhapatnam
Bangarama	IND-AP-V1-MM-1915	Vishakhapatnam
TN/06/MFB/1257	IND-TN-15-MM-947	Nagapattinam
TN/06/MFB/1362	IND-TN-06-MM-1019	Nagapattinam
Shobana	IND-TN-15-MM-4595	Kochi
St. Antony	IND-TN-15-MM3983	Kochi



FRIEND OF THE SEA

Sustainable Seafood

--	--	--

f) FISHING AREA:

(eg: Coordinates, FAO Area, ICES Area, EEZ, etc. Include a map when available)

Indian East coast and West coast, FAO Zone-57 and zone-51, Deep sea fishery area after 21 Nautical miles from seashore line. Fishing Harbour- Kanyakumari, Nagapatnam, Vishakapatnam, Pondy cherry,

<http://www.fao.org/docrep/w1310e/w1310e03.htm>

g) COMMON AND SCIENTIFIC NAME OF AUDITED TUNA SPECIES:

Common Name	Scientific Name
Yellow fin Tuna	Thunnus albacares

h) TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES:

160

i) ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATIONS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

Facility registered with State pollution control board and top management is committed to run operation in environment friendly way; however organisation is not certified against criteria for any environmental standard

j) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Jude foods India Private Limited is operational since 2008 and approved by local competent authority Export Council of India for exporting EU and Non-EU countries and certified against ISO 22000:2005 and BRC Issue 6 requirements.



FRIEND OF THE SEA

Sustainable Seafood

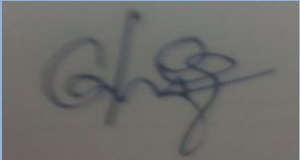
- Friend of the Sea project has been introduced**
(If not, auditor should provide short description)

- The Audited company has been informed that in case of approval confirmation, it can use the Friend of the Sea logo on its certified products**

- The Company has handed over a copy of the company organigram identifying the role of the staff involved in the audit**

- Audit timing has been agreed upon.**
Mail communication dated 13th March 2015.

- Data of Preliminary Information Form have been confirmed:** (In case of different info please detail)

NAME OF THE CERTIFICATION BODY: SGS India Pvt. Ltd.	AUDIT TEAM: Karthikeyan Ramaswamy	AUDIT START AND END DATE: 10 th June to 12 th June 2015 and 23 rd to 25 th February 2016
SIGNATURE OF AUDITOR: 	NAME OF PERSON IN CHARGE OF THE ORGANISATION ACCOMPANYING THE AUDITOR THROUGH THE ASSESSMENT: Mr. S Mathew	AUDIT CODE:



NOTES FOR THE AUDITOR

- 1) The Auditor must complete all fields of the checklist
- 2) The Auditor must read the notes in the blue boxes before filling in the fields
- 3) The Auditor must provide an explanation when qualification requirements are not applicable
- 4) The Auditor must answer Yes (Y) when the Organization is compliant with the requirement and No (N) when it is not compliant
- 5) The Auditor must provide comments and explanations for positive or negative responses. Yes, No or Not Applicable are not sufficient
- 6) Any significant documentation must be attached to the final audit report in a separate and numbered appendix
- 7) Photographs added to the checklist and/or as an annex will be helpful

1 - STOCK STATUS CRITERIA

No	Requirement	Level	Y/N	Comments
1.1	Adequate data and/or information are collected and, according to the most recent stock assessment produced by one of the following FAO, Regional Fishery Monitoring Organization, National Marine Research Authority, the stock under consideration is NOT		Y	<p>Fisheries is an important sector in India--it provides employment to millions of people and contributes to food security of the country. With a coastline of over 8,000 km, an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of over 2 million sq km, and with extensive freshwater resources, fisheries play a vital role. Presently, fisheries and aquaculture contribute 1.07 per cent to the national GDP, and 5.30 per cent to agriculture and allied activities, while the average annual value of output during the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) was Rs31,682.50 crores. According to the CMFRI Census 2010, there are 3,288 marine fishing villages and 1,511 marine fish landing centres in 9 maritime states and 2 union territories. The total marine fisherfolk population was about 4 million comprising in 864,550 families. The Indian coastline can be delineated into 22 zones, based on the ecosystem structure and functions. The Indian boat type ranges from the traditional catamarans, masula boats, plank-built boats, dug out canoes, machwas, dhonis to the present day motorized fibre-glass boats, mechanized trawlers and gillnetters. In the marine fisheries sector, there were 194,490 crafts in the fishery out of which 37% were mechanized, 37% were motorized and 26% were non-motorized. Out of a total of 167,957 crafts fully owned by fisherfolk 53% were non-motorized, 24% were motorized and 23% were mechanized. Among the mechanized crafts fully owned by fishermen, 29% were trawlers, 43% were gillnetters and 19% were dolnetters.</p>



FRIEND OF THE SEA

Sustainable Seafood

No	Requirement	Level	Y/N	Comments
				<p>India's marine capture fish production, increased from 520,000 tonnes in 1950 to 3.15 million tonnes in 2007. The bulk of the catch comprises oil sardines, followed by penaeid and non-penaeid shrimp, Indian mackerel, Bombay duck, croakers, smaller quantities of cephalopods, other sardines and threadfin breams.(CMFRI 2008).</p> <p>As per FAO paper 569 In terms of potential for further expansion, the Eastern Central Pacific (Area 77) and Southern Oceans (Areas 48, 58 and 88) had the highest proportion of non-fully exploited stocks, about 38 percent in 2009 (Figure A12). However, these areas are not major fishery production areas and contributed only 2.3 percent and 0.2 percent of global catch, respectively, in 2009. The Southwest Pacific (Area 81) and Eastern Indian Ocean (Area 57) and Mediterranean and Black Sea had about 20 percent of stocks underexploited and may provide opportunities for further fishery expansion. All the remaining areas had a very low percentage of fish stocks that have room for expansion in catch.</p> <p>High seas The main targets in the high seas of Area 57 are tuna and tuna-like species. Distantwater "fleets from Asia (China, Japan, the Republic of Korea and Taiwan Province of China) and from Europe (primarily France and Spain) are playing a major role. As most of these high seas resources are shared throughout the Indian Ocean, the resource status adopted here is based on the results of the 13th session of the Scientific Committee of the IOTC (IOTC, 2011) covering whole stocks. Yellowfin tuna (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>) is likely to be currently in, or approaching, an overfished state and overfishing has probably been occurring in recent years. The IOTC has recommended that catches not exceed 300 000 tonnes for the whole Indian Ocean. However, bigeye tuna (<i>Thunnus obesus</i>) and albacore (<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>) do not seem to show signs of overexploitation. Skipjack tuna is a species considered to be highly productive and robust to fisheries. Within Area 57 (and the Indian Ocean as a whole), it can still be considered as moderately exploited in the region. The IOTC advises government</p>



FRIEND OF THE SEA

Sustainable Seafood

No	Requirement	Level	Y/N	Comments
				<p>agencies of member countries to monitor this species closely as there are signs of local overexploitation. Stock status of other tuna and tuna-like species (such as billfishes) is highly uncertain because of lack of data and formal assessments. Catch data seem to indicate a situation of the whole group of “other tunas, bonitos, billfishes, etc.” being fully exploited. In tuna fisheries in the Indian Ocean, compliance seems to be the main problem. At its most recent meeting (March 2011), the IOTC Compliance Committee meeting, identified several shortcomings, especially regarding the tracking of catch data for science and management. In particular, there is a need to improve the information from the northeast Indian Ocean coastal States. While the IOTC is moving towards also considering bycatch and ecosystem issues relevant to these fisheries, there seems to be still some reluctance to comply with conservation and management proposals made at the commission level. For example, there is still no prohibition of retention on board of endangered species such as hammerhead or oceanic white tip sharks. Moreover, a proposal for mandatory collection of data on bycatch of endangered species by the gillnet fisheries, mainly in the northern part of Area 57, was downgraded to voluntary measure at the above meeting. Illegal fishing is also a major issue in the region and, to date, no serious effort has been made to combat it. This situation undermines the region’s capacity to implement sustainable management efficiently.</p>
1.1.1	Data Deficient	Essential	Y	<p>Yellow Fin Tuna sustainability for Indian fish catches needs to be considered for Indian EEZ rather than Indian Ocean as a whole. Sufficient data is available from research by Fishery survey of India indicating the healthy status of the tuna fishery in the Indian EEZ. http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.541.6844&rep=rep1&type=pdf</p> <p>The FAO document referring to the India EEZ further estimates that the Indian EEZ has another 0.7MT of tuna resources which can be exploited sustainably. http://www.fao.org/docrep/009/a0477e/</p>



FRIEND OF THE SEA

Sustainable Seafood

No	Requirement	Level	Y/N	Comments
				a0477e0k.htm#TopOfPage Species wise MSY data for Deep sea region was available, As per IOTC report IOTC-2013-WPTT15-R[E] http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/.../2014/.../IOTC-2013-WPTT15-RE.pdf
1.1.2	Overexploited (F>Fmsy)	Essential	Y	IOTC has estimated the MSY for Yellow Fin Tuna at 344000 MT with a range between 29000 MT and 453000 MT. It is further advised that catch should not exceed 300000MT to sustain the catch at biomass production level. It is not overfished but nearing. In the case of India, the YF Tuna catch from the Indian EEZ ranges from 16349 MT to 25357 MT between 2008 and 2012 against a potential of 80000 MT. This indicates that India presently harvests about 1/5 th of the potential within the MSY. http://www.iotc.org/science/status-summarv-species-tuna-and-tuna-species-under-iotc-mandate-well-other-species-impacted-iotc Considering the IOTC 2015 Stock Status assessment concluding that Yellowfin tuna stock is overexploited, FOS certification of YF from the Indian Ocean will be valid only for products fished until 31st of December 2016. YF caught after the 31st of December 2016 will be certified FOS only in case the IOTC will confirm full compliance of the Indian Ocean fishery (or single fleets covered by FOS certification) with its advice (20% reduction of 2014 catch levels) and / or Biomass returning within Bmsy.
1.1.3	Overfished (B<Bmsy)	Essential	Y	The tuna fishery is not overfished in the Indian EEZ

The Auditor must consider only the most updated official stock status conclusions. These conclusions can be provided by the audited fishery or company, by Friend of the Sea, by other stakeholders and by the auditor. Considering the fact that FAO conclusions normally derive from input from the Tuna Regional Fisheries Monitoring Organizations, the most updated scientific stock status conclusions are normally available from the RFMO's web sites. Official Tuna RFMOs are: ICCAT, IATTC, IOTC and WCPFC. The Auditor must report, with clear reference to the RFMOs documents and websites, evidence of stock status conclusions.

2 – ECOSYSTEM IMPACT CRITERIA

No	Requirement	Level	Y/N	Comments
2.1	The Fleet does not operate in Marine Protected Areas.	Essential	Y	In country India 24 Marine Protected Areas (MPA) were identified, by Balukhand Konark (Sanctuary), Bhagwan Mahavir (Sanctuary), Bhitarkanika (National park), Chilka-Nalaban (Sanctuary), Choroa Island (Sanctuary), Coringa (Sanctuary), Gulf of Kutch (Marine National Park), Gulf Of Mannar (National Park), Haliday Island (Sanctuary), Lothian Island (Sanctuary), Malvan (Sanctuary), Marine (Sanctuary), Point Calimere (Sanctuary), Pulicat



FRIEND OF THE SEA

Sustainable Seafood

				<p>Lak(Sanctuary), Sajnakhali (Sanctuary), and Sundarbans (National Park) etc..</p> <p>Reference- http://wiienviis.nic.in/Database/MPA_8098.aspx</p> <p>Company is aware of these areas and fishing boat does not operate in this area.</p>
<p>The Auditor must be allowed to verify, on a random sampling basis, by viewing on board vessels VMS or by valid alternative evidence, that no fishing occurs in Marine Protected Areas (MPA). In alternative, an official statement from the related Control Authority, that no fishing has occurred in MPA must be produced. A list of MPA must be produced by the auditor also consulting www.mpaqglobal.org</p>				
2.2	The role of the stock under consideration in the foodweb is considered. (See Art.31.2 FAO 2009 Guidelines).	Recommendation	N	Organization has not collected any data to verify role of the “stock under consideration” in the foodweb. (observation)
<p>The Auditor must collect any study available and it must ask the organization if any related study has been developed. If no study has yet been developed, the Auditor must recommend in its audit report to start such a study in the next 12 months.</p>				

3 – SELECTIVITY CRITERIA

No	Requirement	Level	Y/N	Comments																																																	
3.1	The normally by-caught species must not be included in the IUCN Redlist of endangered species (assessed maximum 10 years before and listed as Vulnerable or higher risk category).	Essential	Y	<p>Target and By-catch Species are not included in the IUCN Red list.</p> <p>The species viewed during audit were Swordfish-<i>Xiphias gladius</i>, Black marlin-<i>Makaira indica</i>, Sailfish-<i>Istiophorus Platypterus</i>, Mahi mahi- <i>Coryphaena hippurus</i></p> <p>These were not been declared as endangered species by local regulatory authority.</p>																																																	
<p>The Auditor must obtain a list of normally bycaught species. This list must be obtained from the organization under audit and from available studies. The information must be compared to the bycatch verified on site at time of unloading. The list must be compared to the database of the IUCN Redlist www.redlist.org . The Auditor must produce a final list indicating if any of the bycaught species is among those normally bycaught species..</p>																																																					
3.2	By-catch of more than 8% in weight (juveniles or unwanted specie) in any given haul must be set as a trigger that requires withdrawal of the fleet from the area.	Essential	Y	<p>Juveniles catch is controlled by the hook size. Any fish other than banned under the Indian law can be brought ashore for human consumption.</p> <p>During on site visit 6 vessels were verified and catch compositions are</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Boat Id</th> <th>YF Tuna</th> <th>Sword fish</th> <th>Marlin</th> <th>Sail fish</th> <th>Mahi mahi</th> <th>By Catch %</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>IND-AP-V1-MM-1676</td> <td>856</td> <td>150</td> <td>0</td> <td>200</td> <td>0</td> <td>40.88785</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IND-AP-V1-MM-1915</td> <td>2360</td> <td>0</td> <td>275</td> <td>40</td> <td>18</td> <td>14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IND-TN-15-MM-947</td> <td>1200</td> <td>600</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IND-TN-06-MM-1019</td> <td>2800</td> <td>850</td> <td>0</td> <td>460</td> <td>0</td> <td>46.78</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IND-TN-15-MM-4595</td> <td>2100</td> <td>800</td> <td>450</td> <td>625</td> <td>0</td> <td>89</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IND-TN-15-MM3983</td> <td>2650</td> <td>250</td> <td>750</td> <td>580</td> <td>120</td> <td>64</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Boat Id	YF Tuna	Sword fish	Marlin	Sail fish	Mahi mahi	By Catch %	IND-AP-V1-MM-1676	856	150	0	200	0	40.88785	IND-AP-V1-MM-1915	2360	0	275	40	18	14	IND-TN-15-MM-947	1200	600	0	0	0	50	IND-TN-06-MM-1019	2800	850	0	460	0	46.78	IND-TN-15-MM-4595	2100	800	450	625	0	89	IND-TN-15-MM3983	2650	250	750	580	120	64
Boat Id	YF Tuna	Sword fish	Marlin	Sail fish	Mahi mahi	By Catch %																																															
IND-AP-V1-MM-1676	856	150	0	200	0	40.88785																																															
IND-AP-V1-MM-1915	2360	0	275	40	18	14																																															
IND-TN-15-MM-947	1200	600	0	0	0	50																																															
IND-TN-06-MM-1019	2800	850	0	460	0	46.78																																															
IND-TN-15-MM-4595	2100	800	450	625	0	89																																															
IND-TN-15-MM3983	2650	250	750	580	120	64																																															
<p>The Auditor must obtain a copy of the related procedure. The document must include reference to size at maturity for different target species in the fishing area and any minimum size imposed by law. The onboard observer must provide evidence of compliance.</p>																																																					



4 – LEGAL COMPLIANCE CRITERIA

No	Requirement	Level	Y/N	Comments
4.1	All Fishing Vessels must be officially registered.	Essential	Y	All boats are registered with Indian Ministry of Fisheries of state governments and have unique registration number. Method of Fishing is mentioned in licenses as gillnet; However, Actual method of fishing is small long liner.
<i>The Auditor must request the list of fishing vessels with registration number. On site the Auditor must collect registration documents of at least 10% total number of audited vessels (photos or copies of the documents).</i>				
4.2	The Fleet does not include FOC (Flag Of Convenience) fishing vessels.	Essential	Y	India is not listed among countries having a flag of convenience by the ITF Reference- http://www.itfseafarers.org/files/seealsodocs/9186/FOC%20flags.pdf
<i>The Auditor must check with the list available on Friend of the Sea website</i>				
4.3	The Fleet does not include IUU (Illegal, Unreported, Unregulated) fishing vessels.	Essential	Y	Fishing is done with traditional fishing boat of 13 to 24 meter OAL with 108 to 120 HP motor fixed. These does not included IUU fishing vessels.
<i>The Auditor must check with the list available on Friend of the Sea website</i>				
4.4	The Fleet must be approved Dolphin-Safe by the Earth Island Institute.	Essential	N	Fleet is not found approved for Dolphin-Safe by the Earth Island Institute
<i>The Auditor must check conformity from list www.dolphinsafetuna.org</i>				
4.5	The Fishery respects national and international legislation, in particular legislation related to the reduction of the environmental impact of the fishery such as, but not limited to:	Essential	Y	Fishery respect national and international legislation. Company is aware of Indian country law related to fishery and environmental impact and assuring that same is followed at deep sea fishing level as applicable. Only Long line is used as fishing gear.
4.5.1	TAC (Total Allowable Catches)	Essential	NA	No such requirement is defined by Regulatory body for Deep sea fishery.
4.5.2	use of logbook	Essential	Y	Logbook is maintained at every landing center by company staff, boat wise details were available.



FRIEND OF THE SEA

Sustainable Seafood

No	Requirement	Level	Y/N	Comments
4.5.3	mesh size	Essential	NA	Only Long line is used as fishing gear
4.5.4	net size	Essential	NA	Only Long line is used as fishing gear
4.5.5	minimum size	Essential	NA	No Legal Minimum Size limit in EEZ but recommendation by Central Marine Fisheries Research institute, government of India on the length of tuna to be caught. It is recommended that 50 cm or above of fork length can be caught. Company policy and practice is to allow undersize and non-commercial fish to escape.
4.5.6	distance from the coast	Essential	Y	Deep Sea fishery is done with in EEZ. Local fishery authority has provided boat license and fishing area is marked. Fishing respect area segregation.
4.5.7	by-catch reduction measures	Essential	Y	No such requirement was seen for Long-line fishing gear.; However, continual training of fisherman by MPEDA, India
4.5.8	no fishing on protected habitat	Essential		<p>http://dahd.nic.in/dahd/WriteReadData/Revised%20fishing%20ban%20order.pdf and http://fsi.gov.in/LATEST-WB-SITE/office-orders/moao10042015.pdf</p> <p>Fishing is not done on protected habitat. A uniform ban on fishing by all fishing vessels in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) beyond territorial waters on the East Coast including Andaman & Nicobar Islands from 15th April to 14th June 2015 and on the West coast including Lakshadweep Islands from 1st June to 31st July 2015 for conservation and effective management of fishery resources and also for sea safety reasons.</p> <p>Company conform that these are followed as applicable during these seasons.</p>
4.5.9	verify onboard equipment and absence of banned fishing gears and methods, chemical substances, explosive	Essential	Y	During audit, fishing boats were verified onsite, no banned fishing gears or explosive was noticed.
4.5.10	Other	Essential		

The Auditor must verify, according to the national and international regulations, if the above legal requirements are in place and provide a full description with reference to the law. Where possible the Auditor must provide documental and photographic evidence.

5 – MANAGEMENT

No	Requirement	Level	Y/N	Comments
5.1	A legal and administrative framework at the local, national or regional level, as appropriate, is established for the Fishery (Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, Article 7.7.1).	Essential	Y	<p>India is among the countries which have adopted the FAO Code of Conduct.</p> <p>Fisheries Legislation in India</p> <p>During 1897 Government of India has enacted Indian Fisheries Act, 1897, the central legislation which governs the fisheries sector.</p>



FRIEND OF THE SEA

Sustainable Seafood

				<p>Based on the above Maritimes States of India has created separate Marine Fisheries law.</p> <p>Beyond that various state governments have issued regulations under the Indian Fisheries Act, 1897 for regulation and protection of fisheries sector</p> <p>Tamil Nadu Marine Fishing Regulation Act, 1983 & Tamil Nadu Marine Fishing Regulation (amendment) Act, 2000</p> <p>This Act insist that every owner of a fishing vessels which has the license under the section before the date of commencement of the Tamil Nadu Marine Fishing Regulation (Amendment) Act 2000</p> <p>A separate administration body has been created, called Fisheries Department for the effective functioning of this department. This department is headed by Commissioner of Fisheries.</p> <p>Further Directors, Deputy Directors, Assistant directors and such other officers has been appointed at each major Fishing Harbors at Tamilnadu. They will look after the registration, renewal and provide buoy, first aid box, equipment for communication and such life saving and fire fighting applications</p>
<i>The Auditor must verify and shortly describe the current legal and administrative framework.</i>				
5.2	In accordance with the Code of Conduct (Art 7.5) a precautionary approach is implemented to protect the “stock under consideration” and to preserve the aquatic environment.	Important	Y	India is among the countries which have adopted the FAO Code of Conduct.
<i>The Auditor must verify if the Fishery’s flag Country has ratified the Code of Conduct. If not the Organization must include in its procedures a precautionary approach.</i>				
5.3	Compliance to point 5.1 and 5.2 is obtained through monitoring, surveillance, control and enforcement. (Code of Conduct for responsible Fishery Art.7.7.1).	Essential	Y	Every maritime states have framed fisheries law under the Indian fisheries act. Any endangered species notified by the government of India is strongly monitored by the Marine Police Force stationed at every Harbour as well as by the respective asst. Director by the harbour..
<i>The Auditor must describe shortly the methodology for monitoring, surveillance, control and enforcement.</i>				
5.4	The Fishery has a by-catch reporting methodology that is accountable.	Essential	Y	System is in place to report by-catch, however, Deep Sea fishing operation with Long line fishing gear is reported no bycatch. Indian longline vessels are advised to carry dehookers and line cutters



FRIEND OF THE SEA

Sustainable Seafood

				while on fishing operations and pamphlets on safe release of sea turtles were distributed to the longline fishermen.
5.5	The Fishery has a discard reporting methodology that is accountable.	Essential	Y	System is in place to report by-catch, however, Deep Sea fishing operation with Long line fishing gear is reported no bycatch. Indian longline vessels are advised to carry dehookers and line cutters while on fishing operations and pamphlets on safe release of sea turtles were distributed to the longline fishermen.
<i>The Auditor must provide evidence (photos or copies) of the by-catch and discard reports.</i>				
5.6	A management system must be in place to prevent any accidental by-catch of endangered species.	Essential	Y	Regulatory by is keeping fisher sector update about endangered species and related control. As per the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972.
5.7	The Fleet has a management plan which ensures that any live animals that are caught accidentally are returned to the sea promptly and in a condition which affords a high chance of survival.	Essential	Y	System is in place to report live animal caught; however, As a responsible fishery Indian government has got a well structured in place to educate the fisher men and need to release back any endangered species which are accidently catch.
5.8	The Fleet includes measures to minimize the loss, and ensure prompt recovery where possible, of fishing gear to avoid 'ghost fishing'.	Essential	Y	Fishing operation is with Long line fishing gear; Buoys are in place at frequent interval in the line and any snapped line can easily recovered. As well as boat owner is maintaining inventory of fishing gear.
<i>The Auditor must obtain copies of the above procedures.</i>				
5.9	The Fleet has an onboard, fulltime, independent observer, approved by Friend of the Sea and reporting also on the compliance with Friend of the Sea criteria, upon request by Friend of the Sea.	Essential	Y	As per report of IOTC-2014-SC17-NR09 . A programme of observers onboard tuna fishing vessels is being contemplated by the Government of India. However, in FSI tuna longliners which is more than 5% of vessels i.e. FSI research vessels which are operated in Indian EEZ are posted with Scientists for every month onboard data collection. The Scientist will collect data in the prescribed format designed for observer programme in the coming years.
<i>The Auditor must verify the presence of the observer and must obtain contact details and CV.</i>				
5.10	The Fishery respects 'Threshold reference points', or 'precautionary limits' for both the biomass and fishing rate are in place.	Important	Y	Fishery survey of India is the nodal fishery institute in India with the Mandate of survey and assessment of the fishery in the Indian EEZ. The latest report on the stock availability can be found on the website http://fsi.gov.in with the precautionary update India has implemented 61 days of complete fishing ban in the EEZ;



The Auditor must verify if "Reference points" and "Precautionary limits" are set by Regional Fishery Bodies and compliance.

6- WASTE MANAGEMENT

No	Requirement	Level	Y/N	Comments
6.1	The Fishery recycles, reuses or reprocesses all materials used in fishing, storage and transport of fish to point of sale, including packaging, where possible.	Essential	Y	Management is committed for reduction of waste generation and maximum utilization of waste. Polyethylene bags, used for fish packing and ice transportation at landing center is collected carefully and reused. Any waste fish or bio remains are used in the biogas generation plant for cooking.
6.2	The Fishery implements measures to prevent the dispersion of wastes (including fuel and engine lubricants, and plastics) in the sea.	Essential	Y	Procedure has been established for proper maintenance of boat engine and assures no spillage of engine lubricants. Compliance is monitored by on-board Observers.
6.3	The Fishery uses all available non-toxic chemical alternatives to minimize the use of toxic, persistent, or bio-accumulative substances.	Essential	Y	No toxic chemical is in use.
6.4	The Fishery does not use CFCs, HCFCs, HFCs or other ozone depleting refrigerants.	Essential	Y	No use of such chemical was evident.

The Auditor must provide procedures and photographic evidence.

7 - ENERGY MANAGEMENT

No	Requirement	Level	Y/N	Comments
7.1	The Organisation must maintain a record of energy consumption updated at least annually.	Important	N	Organization is monitoring and maintaining records for water, fuel, ice and electricity consumption; however measurable target for the same is not established (Observation)
7.2	The Organisation should calculate its Carbon Footprint per unit of product and undertake to reduce it annually.	Recommendation	N	Although organization has started calculating the fuel consumption, however Carbon Footprint per unit of product has not yet calculated and objective is not established (Observation)

The Auditor must obtain copies of the records.

8 - SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

No	Requirements	Level	Y/N	Comments
8.1	The Organisation must respect human rights by conforming to the following requirements:		Y	After interviewing with top management (company's Director) it was understood that management is committed to fulfill national labor law and respect human rights. During audit some of the employees were interviewed and found satisfactory.



FRIEND OF THE SEA

Sustainable Seafood

8.1.2	Compliance with international and ILO directives regarding child labour	Essential	Y	Company follows labor law as per Indian Labor Act and provides PF as well as insurance to employees. Minimum age of recruitment is 18 years. Age document was verified for Mr. Rahul and Mr. sankar.
8.1.3	Remunerating workers with salaries conforming at least to the legal minimum	Essential	Y	Company is following minimum wages requirement as per Indian Labour act. Labour records and wage records are produced to the employees' state insurance corporation as well as employees PF organization.
8.1.4	Assuring workers' access to medical care	Essential	Y	Every employee is enrolled with the employees state insurance corporation, Government body for Medical as well as work related accident care.
8.1.5	Applying safety measures in accordance with legal requirements	Essential	Y	Workers were observed to be equipped with safety gear (boots, gloves, & overalls) as required. First aid kits available on ship & shore plus trained first aiders (radio operators on the vessels). Seamen are also provided with survival training.
8.2	The organisation should be SA8000 certified.	Recommendation	N	Facility registered with SEDEX. Reg No. S000000076186. However, The organisation is not presently certified for SA8000 (Observation)

The Auditor must check conformity to requirements via documented evidence (examples of labour contracts) and on site observations.

Additional Comments:

Jude Foods India Pvt. Ltd. is a leading exporting entity located at Kanyakumari, Tamilnadu. This organization is promoted by 4 directors and it has since developed into a well-regarded seafood exporting company with own processing plant with modern processing systems and facilities. Its production capacity is 23 ton/day and having a cold storage capacity of 700/MT. This Company exporting both Fresh and Frozen Fisheries Products and during the last 8 years, the Company has achieved 550% growth in sales income to close at Rs.550 millions during the last financial year.

CONCLUSIONS:

It is important that the Auditor also completes the following fields



FRIEND OF THE SEA

Sustainable Seafood

✓ The Fleet **CONFORMS** to Friend of the Sea requirements.

□ The Fleet **DOES NOT CONFORM** to Friend of the Sea requirements.

The Auditor has found the following nonconformities:

MAJOR NONCONFORMITY (to conform within 3 months)

1. Fleet is not found approved for Dolphin-Safe by the Earth Island Institute.

MINOR NONCONFORMITY (proposal within 3 weeks and conformity within 1 year)

Specify

RECOMMENDATIONS (notification before the subsequent inspection)

1. Organization has not collected any data to verify role of the “stock under consideration” in the foodweb. (**observation**)
2. Organization is monitoring and maintaining records for water, fuel, ice and electricity consumption, however measurable target for the same is not established (**Observation**)
3. Although organization has started calculating the fuel consumption, however Carbon Footprint per unit of product has not yet calculated and objective is not established (**Observation**)
4. Facility registered with SEDEX. Reg No. S00000076186; However, The organisation is not presently certified for SA8000 (**Observation**)